## THE TRIAL OF BEECHER.

Fifty-eighth Day of the Great Scandal Case.

MR. CLAFLIN ON LAWYERS.

How Mr. Shearman Was Interpreter and Counsel.

UNEXPECTED WITNESSES

Their Testimony Ruled Out by the Court.

THE DEFENDANT STILL ABSENT.

Another Religious Letter from Mrs. Woodhull.

Rumor had it that the great defendant in the scandal trial would mount the witness stand yesterday morning and give his own version of the oase. This had the effect of filling the corridors of the Court House, though not the court room itself, for some vigilance still remains in exercise to prevent overcrowding. The defendant did not even show himself, and Mrs. Beecher, who came alone, entered long after the proceedings had begun. An unusual degree of pustle and talk in the lawpers' quarter lent color to the expectation of Beecher appearing, but the reflection that Horace B. Claffin was a pending witness, who as yet had not undergone cross-examination, corrected the erroneous impression. Still a hope prevailed that after recess the Plymouth paster would be called, as it was said be had a particular aversion to beginning the day's proceedings with his own testi. mony. Later in the day

DEFINITE INFORMATION was furnished by one of the counsel for the delence that Mr. Beecher would take the stand this morning and end all suspense. Not long after the court assembled Mr. Evants took his coat and hat He proceeded to Mr. Beecher's resilence and remained there to probably arrange the order of examination and to make Mr. Beecher acquainted with the interrogatories he would have to meet.

H. B. CLAPLIN'S APPEARANCE. Yesterday's proceedings were remarkable only in the strong, clear evidence of Horace B. Claffin. The point he emphasized was that Inton used his story to compel the payment of money from Bowen. In the lurid light of Claffin's evidence Titton shows to disadvantage.

Mr. ciaffin was heatly dressed and wore a pair of state tinted kid gloves. He was suf-lering from a cold so severe that his voice was naudible beyond the official stenographer. To phylate this it became necessary for Mr. Shearpoviate this it became necessary for air, sucar-man to sit at the fest of the witness and repeat his answers alond for the benefit of the Court and georriers. To those who had no view of the wit-ness the impression was given that Snearma, and not Claffin, was the wirness, as all the replies

ame through the clerk o. Plymouth church.

LEGAL VISITORS.

Scattered about Jarge Neilson on the bench were Judge R. Brown, of Warren, Pa.; exludge Johnson, of the Supreme Court, Fennsylvania, and Judge Charles L. Benedict, Eastern district o. New York.

Before the Uroccedings began application was made by Mr. Evaris to the Court for an order to take the testimony of Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, whose health would not permit him to attend the trial. Mr. Cleveland was one of the investigating Committee, most of whom have been already offered as witnesses.

After the jury had answered to the call and Mr. Evaris had concluded his remarks in reference to the law hid witness, Mr. Geveland, Mr. Shearman called Mr. H. B. Chaffin, who immediately look the stand. Mr. Shearman sat by him and repeated his answers.

The witness stated:—The arbitrators were Mr. Charles Storrs, Mr. James Thayer and myself; they were all present; Mr. Titton, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Bowen were also present; Mr. Titton made a long argument, stating his gitevances, and went over the whole ground with Mr. Bowen; after he had finished Mr. Bowen stated his case, and only occupied a few minutes; they then left the matter for our consideration; in about half an lour we mide up our minds what the award should be; we then sent for the parties and told them what we had agreed upon; the announcement was made by mysen, in the presence of Mr. Moulton, Mr. Milton and Ar. Howen; I told them we had made up our minds that they should burn up all papers connected with the scanda! Mr. Bowen hound pay Mr. Thiton \$7,000 and they should sign cted with the scandal, Mr. Bowen should pay Mr. Tilton \$7,000 and they should sign

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT:
there was a talk about a letter of apology which
was then in print; that letter and all the others
were to be destroyed; Mr. litton and Mr. Modition
appeared satisfied with the award, and said they
would acquiesce in the decision as to ourning the
papers; Mr. Beccher said he had no papers, but
would like to return the Woodstock letter, which
was agreed upon; I then brought out the paper
for them to sign; Mr. Thiron wanted to alter it; I
told him he thoroughly understood it, and although he agreed atta me de wanted to alter it; I
I asked him what alterations he desired to make;
he took his pencil and said, "i will soon indicate what they are;" he interlined the
paper, and, I think, also put something on
a paper that was attached to it; the
baper was then satisfactory, as they all said
they were content; I then took the paper and
carried it to Sam Wekeson to draft it and make a
clean copy; Mr. Bowen gave his check that high
to Mr. hiton for the amount of the award; Mr.
Bowen was very prompt about giving the check;
he asked me if I would lend nim the money in case
his bank account was not sufficient; I said "C-rlanity;" I did not see the cneck handed to either TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT; he asked me if I would lend nim the money in case his bank account was not sufficient; I said "carlainty;" I did not see the check handed to either moulton of litton; I think the signing of the check was the last set of the conterence; I took the agreement away with me and gave it to Wilkeron Dext day; I afterward received an engrossed copy of it; I think I then carried the paper to Mr. Charles Storrs to take to Mr. Howen; after Bowen had signed it I think Storrs took it; It was afterward returned with Mr. litton's signature and I then took It to Mr. Beecher and have retained it over since; I remember a conversation with Mr. outhwick about my subscribing to the Golden

Mr. Tracy-Did Mr. Southwick advise you to

Witness continued—I had a conversation with Witness continued—I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher about the Golden Age; he was indifferent about it, saying that I knew more about business matters than he did and could lungs for myself; I remember the publication known as the Woodhull scannal; I had a conversation concerning a newspaper enterprise; I think Mr. Carpenter spoke to me about it; I had a meeting at Mr. Bowen's in December, 1872, on the subject; It was after the death of Mr. Gresley; Ar. Carpenter, Mr. Charles Storr, Mr. Bowen and myself were Dresent; was after the death of Mr. Greeley; Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Charles Storrs, Mr. Bowen and myself were present; I did not know Mr. Storrs very well personally, but I knew of him; I thought he was a friend of Tilton's; I had always been a friend of Mr. Beccher's; that interview lasted dutti inte in the evening; the idea was to start a new paper.

Q. Who were the parties to be interested?

Mr. Fullert.n.—Objected to.

The Judge-I don't think you can give that question.
Witness resumed:—I saw Mr. Tilton afterward.
and the conversation turned upon his relations Q. Had you at any time before that interview

desation of the direct examination.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Mr. Pallerton then commenced business and witness stated:—The first meeting i had was at Moulton's; was in the lass of March, 1872; Mr. Wikesson was present; Itana Mr. Beecher asked me to go there; i tank Mr. Boution sent for me; I had not seen Mr. Bowen before I went; the hext meeting was a hight or two Amer; I think it was Tuesday; the first meeting was on Sunday; I am not positive whether i saw Mr. Bowen between these meetings; at the first meeting Mr. Thilon showed me the press copy of the letter of 1871, Called the personal statement, which he said he would publish in the Golden Ape unless he got satisfaction from Mr. Boween when the letter of 1871, called the personal statement, which he said he would publish in the Golden Age unless he got satisfaction from Mr. Bowen; when I saw the article I said it would be a very great wrong to all concerned in it as it might do much barm and no good; Mr. Whikeson then proposed that he should sign an agreement of peace, and I said I thought that Mr. Bowen would pay anything that was mar, and the matter was taked over for some time; Mr. Thom insided that nothing commission the publication of this article under a settlement on the jart of Mr. Bowen; he said Mr. Bowen had treated him very badly and he was going to mave satisfaction; they had considerable further talk that I cannot be said; Mr. Wikeson and

I bad another tilk about the trial, and we finally agreed to meet again on the next aught; I think i nave now stated the snostance of everything that occurred at that meeting; a proposition was made that Mr. Titton should sign the paper read by Mr. Wikeson at the first meeting; Mr. filton made some objections to the terms of the agreement and sold what he would sign and what he would not; I do not remember any alteration being put in writing; some alterations were agreed upon that were unitually agreeable; I think our next meeting was in Mr. Moniton's may on the day; Mr. Wikeson then preduced a paper in perfect form; It was read in the presence of all the parties except Mr. Bowen; Mr. Hitton after reading P., Baid. "I am satisfied with the paper and will sign it ten times over if agreeable; I think Tilton expressed a willingness to sign it, and after he had taken up the pen I told him he had objecter wait until Bowen had signed it; I had some difficulty in restraining him from putting down his signature at once; I took the paper to Mr. Bowen, and left the paper with him; I returned to Mr. Moulton's house that evening; Mr. Wikeson and Mr. Tilton were present; It was afterwards proposed to have an arbitration.

Q. Who named the first arbitrator? A. I could not state.

Q. Did you name one? A. I think I did, sir. I had another tilk about the trial, and we finally

son and Mr. Tilton were present; it was alterwards proposed to have an arbitration.

Q. Woo named the first arbitrator? A. I could not state.

Q. Did you name one? A. I think I did, sir.

Witness continued—I do not remember being named at all; I do not know whether I was named tost night; there were no writings in relation to the arbitration; I don't remember after the award was made whether a copy was given to Mr. Bowen or not; Mr. Bowen drew his check immediately after the award; I did not lend him any money to pay the award; as he did not want it; I do not know that I saw the eneck or the date on it; nothing was said to Mr. hiton about where to deposit the check, at least I so not remember anything that was said; I have now related all that I now remember; I think I saw Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher sign the tripartile agreement; I did not see Mr. Alton sign it; I think ar. Bowen signed if first; the little sign was attached to the agreement, and formed a portion of the document; I think that the matter on the sip was read by all those present; I do not think Mr. Tilton made any remarks about it; I do not know what occame of the original draft of the agreement; I took the paper and its amendments on the following day to Mr. Wilkeson to engross; I think Mr. Tilton proposed to leave to Mr. Moulton the custody of the tripartite agreement; there was no obligation imposed apon me after I came into my custody to keep It secret; I never parted with the paper anni Mr. Beecher sens for It and got it and afterward returned it; I recollect that it was published in the newspapers; I am not sure of the year it was published; I know Victoria Woodnuil a little.

The mild little man of millions blushed as he

THE WOODHULL. Tue mild little man of millions blushed as he said he called on the Woodnull in Broad street. The Woodhull had flung out her bait in all directions and hooked the dry goods merchant as weil as the literary editor. Cladin went out of mere curiosity to see the phenomenon. Woodhuil called to see the great merchant at his home. The motives of the call on the one side and on the other were evidently of diametric difference.

were evidently of diametric difference.

Q. Well, how little or now much? A. She has called at my office once or twice; I returned the call and went to ner office on Broad street; I do not recollect the date; I could not say the year; it was soon a ter she est binshed nerson as a lady banker; when she called she told me she was about to open an office and said she would like me to call and see it; she called at my nouse either in the winter or spring; I called on her some weeks after; she sent me her paper; I did not subscribe for it; I don't know whether I paid for it; if she sent a bil I probably paid for it; I saw one of my cards in it; I don't know how many times it was inserted; I went into Mrs. Woodhulf's at the suggestion of a liftend to see the new bank; I had no liver the card was published until I saw it; I visited Mrs. Woodhulf once at her house; It was the same week that Lewis Tappan died; Mr. Bowen accompanied me there; I went there to see some documents.

Having closed with Mr. Claffin the Court took the usual recess until two o'clock P. M.

APIER BECESS.

No sign of Beecher-no sign of Evarts. Looks are turned to the door, but the much expected witness never appears. Tuen in walks a fair young girl, with a snow white muffler around her neck. a wide-leaf nat and jet black velvet jacket. A buzz passes around the room, and the report is that it is Tilion's daughter. Florence; but she sits in the Plymouth seats, and she shortly ascends the stand and turns a mild blue eye on the lawyers. Hill, in his terrible fee, loo, fum way, roars to the witness, "Miss Roger, what is your occupation?" and the cherry lips separate and a gentle the romance ends.

Miss Louisa Johanna Roger said:—I was a telegraph operator in the Western Union Telegraph of the Western Union Telegraph operator in the Western Union Telegraph was to be need that night, and it hought it very likely that he had signed the report; I told nim I presumed the meeting of the committee would have to be the that in the Jonann I have to be head that night, and it hought it yell was to be need that night, and it hought it yell was to be need that night, and it hat he had signe Miss Louisa Johanna Roger said :- I was a tele-Miss Louisa Johanna Roger said:—I was a telegraph operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, New York, on June 2, 1873; I got No. 8 message from Brooklyn on that day; the witness described the mode of doing business in the office on the receipt of telegrams; the telegram was received by me at two minutes to nine A. M.; I wrote 'June 2, 1873," on the telegram, and I am sure it was received on that day; this telegram was sent to the general office in Peckskill.

Mr. Hill read the relegram. It was the same as that read in rou line on the previous day from Mr. Beecher to Turner at Peckskill.

TESTIMONY OF MARY C. JOSEPHS.

Mary C. Josephs, a telegraph operator at Peckskill, identified a letterpress copy of the telegram which see said sae had received from Mr. Beecher, addressed to Thomas J. Turner, at Peckskill, on June 2, 1873.

MORE JOURNALISTIC WITNESSES.

Q. Did you ever see a proof of the Woodhull scandal before it was published?

This question was objected to by plaintiff's connect. sir. Hill said he proposed to show that proof

sips of this scandal were circulated among news-paper men, including the witness, as carry as April and May, 1872.
The Court—How do you connect the plaintiff with that?

with that?

Mr. Shearman—We connect him with it by the evidence of Woodley. We propose to snow the existence of those proof slips before they were published, and before the time they were seen by Woodley in the presence of the plantan, litton.

Mr. Fullerton denied that there was any such evidence given by Woodley, and even it be gave such evidence it would not be competent. They had not proved what the contents of the slips were. Before they could make the slips evidence they must show what connection the plaintiff had with them.

with them.

Ar. Hall replied that the Court could not fail to Ar. Hill replied that the Court could not fail to recollect the evidence of Woodley upon this subject, when he said that Thion and the Woodledis and been reading from proof slips in regard to the scandal against Mr. Beeder. The counsel read from Woodley's evidence to show that he saw the parties named reading proof slips and talking about thus Beecher scandal at the same time.

The Court observed that he understood from Woodley's evidence it was part of his business to carry proof slipsifrom the office to Mrs. Woodluil's house, but he did not understand him to say that these proofs had reference to the Beecher scandal; that they were only proofs relating to the ordinary business of the maper. He did not think that counsel connected the matter.

Mr. Hill said the could show that they were talking of the Beecher scandal and that these proofs were then in existence, that was a matter that at least would call on the other side to explain.

ourt ruled the question out. Mr. Williams

CHARLES H. STORES was one of the men who acted as arbitrator in the settlement of the Bowen contracts. He knew Tilton, and was one of the many plain, hard, matter-ol-ract, business men who found relaxation in the company of the singular being who edited the Independent and talked in misty rhapsodies about love and the millennium. Storrs is a dark-complexioned man, with iron-gray beard, a head sloping inward to the top, a mid voice and a ready, fluent address. His evidence started nothing original. It went over the old beaten cover

ing original, it went over the old beaten cover with little variation.

Mr. Storfs testified:—I have resided in Brooklyn for twenty-five years; I have been a commission merchant in New York for several years; I sam in the dry goods commission business for American staple goods; I have known Mr. Hitton several years, a dozen years of so; sometimes when he has been eccuring he has reinited his money to me, for saie keeping; this was in 1857 and 1858; I have seen him in mv house, and more frequently in New York, where I have irculearly met him a funch in Delmanico's, corner of chambers street and Broadway. Sometimes we would take a walk up Broadway and go into the book stores; in that way we become intimate; during the time of our acquaintance he had been editor of the Independent and was connected with the Brooklyn Union; in January, 1871, inton told me that he was dismissed from the Independent; I waw him at his own house; I asked him in oe was discourged from the Independent; he said he was; he seemed depressed and dejected; he covered his hase with mis hands; he saked me to go to Frank should with him; we went; he tood me Mr. Beccher, Mrs. Beccher and Mr. Morse had been making charges against him and induceding his wife against him; he also said a lady had been speaking against him; he also said a lady had been speaking against him; histon said that Beccher had hiduceded houseld belove him as he had decore his God; he also said that his wie had too her by Mr. Beccher; I sa w Mr. Hitton falter this talk with Mr. Beccher; I sa w Mr. Hitton falter this talk with Mr. God; as also said that his whe had tood him moout some improper proposals made o her by Mr. Beecher: I sa "Mr. litton after this talk with Mr. Bowen; I told Thion I canned on Bowen as to a settlement of his (Inton's canin against him; I repeated to Tilton the conversation i had with Bowen; I said to Thiton that I told Mr. Bowen, "Suppose you don't owe him, morally, a dollar, woman it not be better to settle with him, in order to prevent the publication of the scandair." I understood that Bowen was willing to have the

matter left to arbitration, and I was appointed one of the arbitrators; I went to Moniton's house; Mr. Chafin, Mr. Cheveland, Mr. Moniton and Mr. Titton were there; I heard that Mr. Beecher's matters would be brought in, and I said that if Mr. Beecher's matters were prougated that if Mr. Beecher's matters were prougated in I left that I should retire; it was stated, however, that there was an agreement that Mr. Beecher's matters should be orought in, and that being so, I agreed to continue to as as arbitrator; the arbitrators came to an agreement; an award was made, cahied the 'Tripartite Agreement;' Mr. Chafin announced the award to be signed by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tilton, but Mr. Thion recused to sign the paper until some ameadment was made in the agreement; there was an understanding that certain papers were to be destroyed; Tilton and Moulton agreed to the burning of certain papers; the papers specially agreed to be burned were Mr. Beecher's letter of applogy and Tilton's letter to Bowen of January I, 1872; there was a check drawn by Bowen that night for Tilton for \$7.000; Mr. Tilton said be thought Mr. Moulton ought to be the custodian of the tripartite agreement.

Q. Did you nave any communication with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton on the arbitration? A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. How soon after? A. About ten of fifteen days after; after Mr. Chaffin had announced the award of \$7.000 Mr. Tilton objected to signing It; the papers were to be sent to Mr. wikeson for engrossing, and then they were signed.

Q. What was said subsequently at Moulton's house acout oursing the papers? A. I asked Moulton whether he had burned the papers and he laughed.

Q. What was said subsequently at Moulton's house acout oursing the papers? A. I asked Moulton whether he had burned the papers and he laughed.

Q. What was said subsequently at Moulton's house acout oursing the papers for the Woodhuli scandain which it was the subject of conversation.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton after the publication of the Wo

Thirton after the publication of the Woodhull scandal in which it was the subject of conversation?

A. I did.

Q. When was that conversation? A. It was on December 12, 1872; I am enabled to fix the time from the fact that my wife's brother died very studenly, and my wife was attending the funeral at the time this conversation took place; it was in my house, in the smoking room; during the conversation Mr. Thirton spoke about Mr. Greeley, his will and the New York Tribune; I was an executor of the will of Mr. Greeley; I think it was after the lumeral of Mr. Greeley; I think it was after the lumeral of Mr. Greeley; I think it was take with ritton; he referred to the Woodhull scandal and denounced it as

AN INFAMOUS ARTICLE, and a he; he said there was so much folly in the -tories about his wife and Mr. Beecher that he had written the "true story;" he had the manuscript with him; he said Mr. Beecher had made improper proposals to his wife, but there was no purer woman living than Elizabeth; he spoke in regard to his having written the life of Mrs. Woodhuld with great regret; he said he would rather than ten thousand dollars that he had not done it; i saw him again after December 12; i never read the "true story," nor did 1 ever see it.

Q. Did you know anything of

Q. Did you know anything of ONE SHARE OF TRIBUNE STOCK which had stood in the name of Tilton? A. Yes, sir; in conversation with him once I understood from what he said that it was owned by his father; once when he was away his sister came to me with an order from him to pay her the interest of that share of the Tribune stock for his father.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton in July, 1874, at Mr. Ovington's house, after his wife had left him? A. I had a conversation with him there.

ton in July, 1874, at Mr. Ovington's house, after his wife had left him? A. I had a conversation with him there.

Q. What was said on the subject of his wife's having left him, and what did he say he should now do to his wife and Mr. Beecher? A. He said she had left him and he thought that he would now smash Elizabeth and Mr. Beecher.

Q. Did you have a conversation on January I, 1875, with Moulton on the subject of these newspaper schemes, and i so what was said? A. I had a conversation with him.

Objected to and the question withdrawn.

MOULTON ANGERED AT THE TERM BLACKMAILER.

Q. In August, 1874, Mr. Storrs, did you have a conversation with moulton in his house? A. I did; I received a message from Frankin Woodruft to go and see Moulton; the next morning I went round to his house in Remsen street; Mr. John C. Proctor was with me; I had an interview with him in the parlor.

Q. What was said by him to you on the subject? (Objected to and admitted)

Witness—He said he didn't know that I would come to see him now, that he had been called a blackmaiter; he said he would drive Mr. Beecher out of Plymouth church and out of Brooklyn for calling him a blackmailer; that he had always stood by Mr. Beecher and had been his friend, but now he would uproot him; he said it my brother signed the report ne would make another statement and oring in the name of a lady that would break my heart; he said he wouldn't give any name then; I said that I nad nothing to do with the report of the committee, but as to making my brother sign or not sign that report, I would have nothing to do with it; I told him I presumed the meeting of the committee, but as to making my brother sign or not sign that report, I would have nothing to do with it; I told him I presumed the meeting of the committee.

unless it could be interfed from what he said about his smashing his wife and Beecher.

Q. Did Mr. Thion ever threaten to bring suit for slander against thy person in making this identical charge? A. I think he did.

Q. When was it? A. Either in the latter part of 1871 or the first of 1872; he said he thought of suing a party for alleging his wife's adultery with Mr. Beecher; I can't ten the place where he told me this.

me tols.

Q. After the termination of a recent law suit against Mr. Mouiton did ae send for you to come and see him? A. Yes, sir; that was December 10, 1574; it was soon after the suit of Miss Proctor against Moulton; my prother went with me to his house; I had a conversation with him in its room; there was no one present besides Moulton, my brother and myself.

Q. In that conversation did Mr. Moulton say to you "Mr. Becemer was a liar and libertine," and "damn him, if personal volence would do any good, i would cut him down?" A. He dd; he said sustaints and that and

said substabilitally that; he said he was a liar and in substance he said the other words.

Mr. Beach moved to Strike out the answer, as they were putting a question that was not put in by the plantiff's counses, and it was not competent to say the words cited were "said in substance" by Mr. Moulton.

After an extended decate between counsel and reading from the printed testimony on that point, it was shown that Moulton had not, in evidence, used the words embodied in the question, substantially in his interview with Mr. Storrs.

Judge Neisson said "This is too vague, you can't impeach a witness on a similar sentiment."

Incourt was then adjourned till eleven o'clock this forenoon.

## A THIRD LETTER FROM MRS. WOODHULL.

and abasted when I saw an article prepared

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I was astonished beyond measure, concounded

weeks ago, but which I declined, upon mature consideration, to publish, in your columns this morning. I could scarcely believe my senses, until I had read it through, that I saw it. Then I was outraged, throughout, that I should have been put un withingly before the public in such a way, and made to say in your columns what I had refused to say in my own. For the moment I did not know how properly to characterize the breach of honor by which only this could have occurred, and I could not understand how it could optain publication in the HERALD. I wish to sav that this thing has been done wholly without my consent. I did not intend to review the case until it had passed beyond the purview of the courts. But I see the hand of God in it ail, and I am, therefore, reconciled to the part to which it makes me a party, conscious that in the end I shall be vindicated from any double intentions. For "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin" has been written upon the walls of the Brooklyn City Court, and no human agency will be able to compass or thwart the designs that must be accomplished through this most extraordinary trial. I was in the West lecturing, where I had fied purposely to be away from the terrible scenes of which I knew "these two cities" were to be the centre; away where neither party to the contest could reach me, and aloof, as I desired to be, from being made in any way a party to the proceedings, I realized fully that they were to result in destruction to all the falsity and hypocrisy with which all parties to it have been surrounded, and in which they had hoped to make themselves encased. I trusted that there might be no pretext advanced upon which my name would be brought prominently into the case. I had no in it in this position. My terest was, and is, in the broader and more important position before the public, compared to which the scene toat is being enacted in Brooklyn has already been more as possible into the flith and mire. I beneved it to be at the outset an attempt to forestall the judgments of God, but I now perceive that He will overrule it to His own purpose. was away rom 'he scene, but i could not get beyond where the ligh hing could place the words seared into my soul. I saw myself held up by him to the public gaze as a despicable thing, as an intriguing, treacherous, vuigar and un-truthful woman; I dropped my engagements and hastily returned to New York, my heart bleeding at every pore with indignity and outrage, determined not to rest under the Insinuations. this feeling I wrote the letter that you have now published. Under it I poured out the indignant truth that was boiling in my breast, wrong, as it were, from my soul by direst cruelty; wrung from me when I had guardedly concealed it under all previous emergencies. The letter was put in type and was to have been printed in the We

But on the verge of its publication I asked myself if it were right to do this thing-if I should speak under the impulse of personal wrongs, without regard to collateral issues. I remembered the Great Connseilor; how, on account of these same people, I had often taken my petitions before Him; how, when they had cast me into prison and turned the whole world so much against me that not a man could be found who would come forward to turn back the iron boils and set me free; how, in the grated cell, before ear iron bed, upon that stone floor, my darling sister and my angel mother kneeled with me, and while our tears and prayers were mingled we asked God to send us a deliverer; and how, as we prayed our cell was highted up with spirit light and the power of heaven overshadowed us, while a still small voice whispered comfort to our troubled souls, assuring us that help would come in time to deliver us saiety from all the trials that were prepared to crush us. I remembered all thus and also how wondrously it had been verified; and then, with the proofs of the article in my hands, I went before the throne or grace and asked that Jesus, who prayed "Oh, Father, lorgive them, for they know not what they do," come and show me the right. And He did come, and He said:—"Stay thy hand, my child, All these things are committed to my charge, in the fuiness of time all hidden things shall be revealed, and you shall be justified where now you atand condemned. Wait:"

And I cli, wait. What I otherwise should then have done, sufering under the stings of my own award one, sufering under the stings of my own award one, sufering under the stings of my own and condemned. Wait:"

And I cli, wait. What I otherwise should then have done, sufering under the stings of my own as the propers of the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering under the stings of my own as the suffering und speak under the impulse of personal wrongs, without regard to collateral issues. I remem-

that are as yet hidden from the understanding of man, but which will, nevertheless, prove to be biessings to the world such as it has never been vouchsafed before.

It was by these 'processes of mind" that I passed from the "flerce anger" and personal outrage that were the inspiration of the letter you published to-day "to the sympathetic and courteous tone of her letter of Saturday."

But the subject matter of the letter of Saturday was a very different matter from that of the former. As I satio in that letter, I had forgiven Mr. Thiton for all the wrongs he had thought to do me, and for all the wrongs he had thought to do me, and for all the makind words he had used upon the stand and elsewhere about me, for I had used his name in ways under winch, I have no dougt, not understanding fully, if at all, what were my inotives, he has smarted. And if Mr. Beecher, upon the stand, as he has done elsewhere, shall seek to cast odium upon me for having forced him to this encounter, although justified in so doing by his own words, as he well knew, to me personally, way, I can lorgive him also and wait for God and time to place me right.

The testimony of my former servants—the fal-

time to place me right.

The testimony of my former servants—the fai-sity of which I desire to establish—was a wholly sity of which I desire to establish—was a wholly different affair from that of my personal feelings against Mr. Thiton, it was a lawyer's trick, done probably without the knowledge even of Mr. Beecher, or else the malice of those deinded people introduced into the case, to be avenged for some supposed wrongs they had endured. At least, it was alse in every material particular, and was intended ty, and did, injure Mr. Initon seriously. Had the f me kind of evidence been introduced by Mr. Thiton to crush Mr. Beecher, I, knowing it as I know this, to be ialse, I should have done the same thing that I did in the present case. I am for neither side as against the truth; I am for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as against both sides, and all I can do publicly to get it, being debarred from the withess stand, because the truth so doing feel that I am aiding the powers that are pushing these people onward to do a work for humanity in this way that they neglected and reliesed to do in other ways that would have been more pleasant to all concerned.

humanity in this way that they neglected and relused to do in other ways that would have been
more pleasant to all concerned.

Is there anything incompatible in my course in
this? While I did not publish the letter of to-day—
though I refused to publish it—still it contains
mothing but the truth, made sharp and bitter to
be sure by an outraged woman's soul, and while I
did publish the letter of Saturday, there was nothing in it contradictory of what to-day's contains,
indeed, wherein the two refer to the same thing
the same lacts are made to appear. One was
prepared under a sense of personal
injustice, the other under the spirit of
impersonal justice, with myself expunged. Let
the public mark this distinction and it will be seen
by what "processes bi mind" I passed from one to
the other condition—from "dece anger" to
courteousness and ior were.

I have never believed that the Beecher would go
on the witness stand to deliberately deny the
truth. I believed that the relations between him
and Mrs. Titton were of that kind to be accounted
for as above the law, and therefore justifiable; and

ment of the law, and therefore justifiable; I am sure that Mr. Beecher so rega I am sure that Mr. Beconer so regarded them. It is not necessary to come within the Bible doctrine of the fulfilment of the law that it Bible doctrine of the smill ment of the law that it shall laif for all people at one and the same time; but that it most tall for them who have suidlied it. I urged Mr. Beccher to stand upon the fulfilment of the law and become the coid evangel of that position. Miss Catharine Beccher had informed me, when rising with her to Central Park, of the unbappy condition of Mr. Beccher's home, and I know the great-souled man had need of just what his home had failed to give him. God knows it was not mine to condemn him: but, on the centrary I housed

inst what his home had failed to give him. God knows it was not mine to condemn him: but, on the contrary, I hoped, through what he had done, that all concerned would occome the aposties of the new dispensation, as they have been compelled to become through refusing to do so. And I now say to them, in the language of Jesus, "If the world hate you for what you have done, ye know that it hated me before it hated you" for declaring the truth that God had given note in declare, "If ye were of the world the world would love his own, but because ye are not of the world vote his own, but because ye are not of the world therefore the world hateth you" as it hat hated me before you. But let us all watch and pray that it come to us as it came to John, that "they hated us without a cause."

If Mr. Beecher does go upon that stand let him remember that the truth only can make him free. Anything concealed beheath a lie will atterward be made known upon the housetops. Well do I remember the morning in the winter of 1871 and 1872 upon which a carriage was sent over to fetch me to Mr. Moniton's to see Mr. Beecher, who declared so the messenger said that he would not go until I came. Being absent at a lecture, the carriage wated until I returned, when I responded to the pressing message. But the ice in the river detained us so long that I did not reach Remsen street until it was so lare that Mr. Beecher, having given up my coming, had gone. In the lace of this will be say when he goes upon the stand, as has been said elsewhere, that he always tool Mr. Tilbon that he must abandon. "that woman" belore it would be possible for him to be neiged.

The world seems to have forgotten that my sister, my nusuand and I were dragged through the streets of this city, from prison to prison, until the treating had doned to the pression to prison, until the treating had doned the pression to prison, until the treating had doned the pression to prison, until the treating had doned the pression to prison, until the treating had doned the possible

ter, my nusuand and I were dragged through the streets of this city, from prison to prison, until the iron door had closed upon us for the seventh time—dragged because of the hardness of the the iron door had closed upon as for the seventh time—dragged because of the hardness of the breasts of these people whom God is now pushing through the cruciole of his fiery furnace, to purily and fit hem to do the work He hath appointed buto them to do—forgotten how they looked coldly on our sufferings, hoping in their love of sell that the doors that were closed upon us might never open to set us free. But, like Paul and Shas, we never ceased singing and praying, nor, after the comforter came to us, to repote that we were accounted worthy to saffer to so inaugurate the great battle of Armagedoon that it might be successfully fought by every human being; so that with the ending of the battle the kingdom of Heliven might be established upon the earth, with the "water of hie" flowing fresh and pure from ionitains made free from all constraints, and with the "tree of life" bearing the good and perfect truit of the Lord, which shall take away the hunger and satisfy the thirst of every living soul. For all this must come, because "ne seventh angel has poured out his vial of weath hot the air," and because there are "voices and tauneers and lightnings;" and there is "a great carrinquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth," because there is a great voice or ing "it is done" and because "Babylon is laining, falling to rise more."

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

A RICH CORPORATION CENSURED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker to the case of the boy Richard P. Finley. who was killed by an elevator in the Western Union Telegraph Building, on the 26th inst., as he etolore ublished. It was shown that the approaches to the elevators were all in an unfluished state, doors not yet naving leen exceted on the various floors at the apertures of the elevator the jury rendered the following verdict:-"We find that Richard P. Finler committee were the state of the stat

find that Richard P. Finley came to his death by the negligence of the Western Union Telegraph Company in not having the door of their elevator properly secured."
At the conclusion of the examination the lather of the boy expressed his determination to at once sue the Western Union Company for damages. THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

Being acquainted with Mr. Carruth, and having had correspondence with nim in regard to the doings of Mr. Landis in Vineland, perhaps I may be allowed to make a few remarks on the acts of both of the parties in the late tragedy enacted in that town.

Mr. Carruth's antagonism to Mr. Landis was based on what he considered to be general "hum-buggery" on the part of Mr. Landis in Vineland affairs. Mr. Landis, by a system of advertising all over the United States, stating things that were not according to facts, as was claimed, induced many men of small means to come to Vineland and buy from ten to flity acres of land, the idea being held out to them that it would be a very easy thing to make a good living on twenty of twenty-five acres in growing fruits, which has not twenty-five acres in growing fruits, which has not proved to be a fact; hence has arisen an enmity to Mr. Landis, who holds mortgages on all, or nearly all, the farms sold, which in the end probably will come into his possession. For the last two years the condition of these hundreds of small farmers has somewhat improved; but previously nearly every farm and village residence was "for safe."

In a fetter received from Mr. Carruih a short time previous to his being snot he said, "Mr. Landis is the greatest liar fiving;" and at the same time he sent me a copy of his paper in which were comments on what Mr. Landis had done land in regard to what he (Mr. Landis) had done

comments on what Mr. Landis had said in England in regard to what he (Mr. Landis) had done in building up Vineland, which Mr. Carruth ridiculed as Islies. As I understand the Case, Mr. Landis has, ever since Mr. Carruth became proprietor of the Independent, said and done many things to often a majority of the people there, and the control of the Independent, said and done many things to often a majority of the people there, and the control of the Independent of dies, Mr. Landis had better discharge his five lawyers and employ one or two clergymen in their
places. The public will justly sympathize with
him in his unfortunate condition, and that of his
lamily, while they may lorget the poor wife and
five culidren of Mr. Carruth, who are in danger of
being cast upon the work without the means of
support, while Mr. Landis' lamily, in any case,
will continue to luxuriate in wealth.

Linden, N. J., Marca 23, 1875. T. B. MINER.

IS THIS ANOTHER STOCKVIS CASE?

FRENCH EMIGRANT'S MYSTERIOUS FATE-FOUND DEAD IN AN INSANE ASYLUM AND HIS WIFE BEFUSED PERMISSION TO SEE THE

Gustave D. de Vernon, a Frenchman, about forty-two years of age, arrived at this port ten days ago on the steamship Canada, accompanied by his wise. During the voyage he showed slight symptoms of insanity. A week ago yesterday, in the evening, he left the house where he and his wile were stopping, and up to yesterday his wile knew nothing of his whereabouts. Being an utter stranger she did not know to whom to apply in order, if possible, to find out what had become of him; busyesterday a gentleman, to whom she spoke about the matter, kindly volunteered to aid her in her search. He went to the Tombs and found that several days are de Vernon had been arrested and sent up to the Island. On going to Castle Garden the gentleman cound find no record there of the missing man's having been sent to the Island; but on getting a permit to go there he says he met the Warden on the boat, who told him that de Vernon and died on Monday in the Insane Asylum. The unfortunate man's wife, who accompanied the gentleman, requested to be shown the body so that she might be certain that it was really that of ner missing husband; but this reasonable request, strange to say, was refused, he says, and he adds that when the physicians were questioned as to the cause of his death wile were stopping, and up to yesterday his wife

refused, he says, and he adds that when the physicians were questioned as to the cause of his death they simply concented themselves by saying that he had used of insanity.

As the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest on the body the wife very naturally lears that her husband had been so maitreated, either when arrested or afterwards, that his death was hastened; for if he died from natural causes, why the necessity of an inquest. Her suspicions were excited, two, by the refusal of the island authorities to let her see the body. There may be nothing wrong in the case; but if there was not it is very difficult to see why her request was refused or what caused the man's death, that an inquest is deemed necessary.

## A LONG CHASE.

ARREST OF A LONDON THIEF IN BROOKLYN. Another illustration of the futile efforts of the sergeant of the Brooklyn detectives to keep from the press and public all matters of interest nected with the workings of the Police Department is given in the case of William H. Neeves, a young man who was arrested on Monday night for stealing £300 sterling. The prisoner had been emiloyed as bookkeeper in the store of Messrs. Higains, Eagan & Co., of Cannon street, London, England. Some months ago he disappeared and with him the sum named above. His employers notified the chief of the London police and Detective Spittles was detailed to search for the culprit. With some difficulty the officer traced his man to this country and, after searching New York, went to Brooking, where a son of the Superintendent of Police was permitted to accompany him in his pursuit of Neoves. They met him in Myrtie avenue, on Monday evening, and took him into custody. He remained in the Washington street police station Monday night, and yesterday, in company with his capturer, sailed in the steamship Wisconsin for England. The particulars of the arrest were reported to the sergeant, but he declined to furnish any information to the representatives of the New York newspapers.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING. nected with the workings of the Police Depart-

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

William Mecked, a planoforte maker, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart, at his room at No. 63 Third street. The deceased had been sick for several mentas, and consequently out of employment, and this fact occasioned his of protracted melabolicity, and this fact occasioned his of protracted melabolicity, and the several his management of the worken prior to his management on at Steinway's fectory, and was very respectably connected. During the war he served as a heutenant in the Tairtieth New York state Volunteers.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Feverish and Unsettled---Sharp Reactions.

MONEY ON CALL 5 AND 6 PER CENT.

Gold Recedes from 116 7-8 to 115---The Borrowing Rates Lower.

BONDS GENERALLY STEADY.

TUESDAY, March 30-6 P. M.

The stock market opened calmly, as if there was a feeling of weariness after the storm of yesterday. It was but a little while, however, before there was an exhibition of iresh purposes. A bearish feeling was developed. Securities hitherto strongly held began to show the effect of large realization, and in the case of Union Pacific there was a sudden and unexpected break between twelve and one o'clock of six per cent from the opening price. The excitement for the moment was intense, and there was hurried rushing to and fro in endeavors to stop the losses that seemed to impend. Almost as quickly as the lowest price was made, however, the figures again began to ascend, and men drew breath while they watched a steady recovery to 64%. From this point, obedient to other causes, there was a decline to 62%, with a close at 62%. In some stocks, especially those which belong to

THE CHEAP VARIETY,
more or less of strength was shown. Wabash advanced from 14% to 18, closing at 16%. The movement in this security has been awaited with considerable impatience, and, slight as it was to-day, it afforded encouragement to its holders. St. Paul common ranged from 36% to 38%, the close being at 37. Onto and Mississippi went from 28 to 29, and ended at 28. Hannoal and St. Joseph sold at 28%, down to 27, and closed at 27% on more than usually active dealings. C., C. and I. C. was steady at 6. New Jersey Southern sold at 8 a 9 a 8%. Northwest common opened at 45, rose to 46, declined to 44%, and ended at 44%. Erie receded from 31% to 29% after an opening at 30%; the close was made at 29%. Pacific Mail weakened from 43% to 41%, the last price being 41%, with many inquiries concerning a future that is supposed to depend on the new arrangement alleged to have been made at a late hour between this corporation and Panama. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 24% to 25%. Western Union opened at 75%, sold up to 78% and declined to 76% at the close. Lake Shore was comparatively steady at 73 a 73%, ending at 73%. Rock Island ranged from 106% to 105%, with a close at 106. Delaware and Lackawanna sold at 112%, New Jersey Central at 113 a 112%, Panama at 115% a 116%. From the foregoing figures, if they are properly analyzed in connection with the fuller reports which follow, it will be observed that

was considerably depressed at the close. It is proper to add that this result was not unexpected by the shrewder operators, who have professed to regard the reaction as a symptom of healthy speculation. They did not, however, anticipate that it would be based upon rumors connected with the illness of Mr. Daniel Drew, who is known to be one of the largest operators in the street. It is a poor commentary, however, upon the character of speculation in our great American Bourse, that the breaking of a trace or a bone while Commodore Vanderbilt is driving his last horses or a distressinlache in any other millionnaire should be made the occasion of a change of prices. It only serves to illustrate the excitable, temporary and abnormal condition of our financial affairs; reveals rot tenness, and is well calculated to disgust honest investors and deter them, especially when representing foreign interests, from entering our market and adding to its legitimate strength. Late information indicates that the sick speculator may be able to take care of his stocks to-morrow. and thus remove existing and depressing doubts. ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The prices at the close this afternoon compared with those of yesterday show the following changes :-

changes:—
ADVANCE.—C., C., and I. C., ¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, ¾; Lake Shore, ¾; Panama, 1½; St. Pan, common. ¼; Wabasa. ½; Western Union, ¾; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, ¾.
DECLINE.—Erie, 1½; Habnibal and St. Joseph, %: Northwestern, %: Onto and Mississippi, %: Pe-cific Mail, 1%; Union Pacific 2%: Northwestern preferred, 1. Gold, 1%. The stocks that remained steady were Atlantic

and Pacific, preserved ; New York Central, Harlem, Quicksuver, Rock Island and Canton. THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE DAY

were again large, amounting to about 390,000 shares, which were distributed as follows :- New York Central and Hudson, 300: Erie, 47,100; Lake Shore, 21,000; Northwestern, 20,200; do. preserred, 200; Rock Island, 1,800; Pacific Mail 58,300; St. Paul, 10,700; Ohio, 18,000; Western Union Pacific Union, 89,000; Wabash, 35,000; 68,200; C., C. and I. C., 600; Panama, 400. OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest

| and lowest prices of the |                   | Highest.   | Lowest. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| New York Central         |                   | 101        | 101     |
| Erie                     |                   | 31%        | 29%     |
| Luke Suore               |                   | 73%        | 73      |
| Waoash                   |                   | 18         | 1436    |
| Northwestern             |                   | 46         | 44%     |
| Northwestern prel        |                   | 5814       | 58      |
| Kock Island              |                   | 10634      | 105%    |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul.  |                   | 3836       | 36%     |
| Onio and Mississippi     |                   | 29         | 28      |
| New Jersey Central       |                   | 113        | 112%    |
| Del., Lack and Western.  |                   | 112%       | 11236   |
| Union Pacific            |                   | 6734       | 61      |
| C., C. and L. C          |                   | 6          |         |
| Western Union            |                   | 7814       | 75      |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel |                   | 25¾<br>43¼ | 41 %    |
| Pacific Mati             |                   | 116%       | 11532   |
| Panama                   | The second second | 110%       | 110%    |

On call loans money temporarily loaned up to 7 per cent, but the prevailing rates were 5 and per cent, and at the close they were easy on this basis. Commercial paper is unchanged. Foreign exchange was advanced to 4.82 and 4.86, and sales were made close on to the asking quotations. PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The exports of produce for the week were \$4,170,069, against \$4,104,679 last week and \$5,127.oos the previous week. The total exports since January 1 are \$58,005,090. GOLD 116% A 115.

The highest price of gold to-day was established at the beginning, when the figure was 116%, from which there was a steady decime to 115 with a rally of 14 per cent, a further decline to 114% and a close at 115. It is not a market, however, that invites short interest, and it still shows the induence of complete control. It was rumored, perhaps or a purpose, that a certain member of the clique had been torced to the wall, but we are unable to trace it to a trustworthy source. The rates paid for borrowing were 5-16, %, 3-16, 3-32, 1-16 and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made at 1 per cent per annum, flat, and finally at 1-32. The steamship City of Merida, which sailed to-day, took out \$300,000 in Spanish gold. The following were the

\$300,000 in Spanish gold. The following were the OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE BANK.

Gold Daiances. \$2,239,702
Currency Danances. \$2,239,002
Currency Danances. \$2,239,002
CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.
Currency exchanges. \$107,508,416
Currency balances. \$92,1719
Gold exchanges. \$92,010,547
Gold Dalances. \$43,437

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day \$48,000 on account of interest and \$190,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The statements contained in the monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics snow that for the year ended December 31, 1876 the excess of exports over imports was \$46,969,497, while for the corresponding period of 1873, the exports exceeded the imports by only \$192,250 A Washington despatch states that the Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Treasurer to

Withdraw from the available Currency balance (